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OHIO'S REPUBLICAN HOST.

A REMARKABLE STATE CONVENTION

BEGUN IN TOLEDO. SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF M'KINLEY'S

POLICY-HANNA AND BUSHNELL HAVE

PATCHED UP THEIR FIGHT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Toledo, Ohio, June 22.-The largest convention of Ohio Republicans that ever assembled met in the Armory here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, There were 1,052 delegates present. There were also upward of four thousand spectators. There is every reason to believe from the evidences of interest and enthusiasm visible to-day that the Chie Republicans are in no serious danger of suffering the heavy losses which they have sometimes sustained at the first election following a successful Presidential contest.

Senator Hanna, Governor Bushnell and General Grosvenor were heartly cheered when they appeared on the platform. General Grosvenor, as temporary chairman, read with great distinctness and careful emphasis a well-prepared speech, in which he outlined the issues upon which the campaign is to be made. He was interrupted with frequent and hearty applause. hits speech is said to have the cordial approval of the Administration, and to be a semi-official utterance. His reference to Cuba was greeted with a storm of applause. The platform will contain a plank on the Cuban question not unlike the utterance of the chairman on the sub-

GENERAL GROSVENOR'S SPEECH. General Grosvenor said:

General Grosvenor said:

There is not one intelligent man in the United States of America who can read and write who does not know, and who did not know when McKinley was elected, that the road to prosperity was a road of sorrow, a road of perseverance, of industry and of wisdom, not to be suddenly travelled. A house that has been shaken by an earthquake until its walls have tottered and failen cannot be rebuilded by a resolution of the owner that the construction shall go forward. The fire that has swept across the plains and burned the property and devastated the fields cannot be reinstated with green grass and waving fields in a moment. The curse of the Democratic Administration has been so implanted upon us that time will be required to exirfcate us. The brutal blow of Democracy fell so heavily that the reaction must come by scientific processes, by wise statesmanship in enactment, and by faithful perseverance in execution, by faith and patience and dependence upon the truth of our position and the rectifude of our purposes.

by faith and patience and dependence upon the truth of our postion and the rectitude of our purposes.

Looking at the whole question from the standpoint of our experience of the last eight years, can it be possible that the Republicans of Ohio will go back to the beggarly elements of Democracy? It could be imagined as possible that there might be dissatisfaction with Republican inaction or non-action or action, but it can scarcely be imagined that the intelligent people of any country will for one moment even consider the proposition to seek relief by returning to the power of the Democratic party. What assurance have the people of the country of better times or better action by the Democratic party if now put in power than they received at the hands of the Democratic party when it was in power? That party has gone off into a condition of hopeless demoralization in the direction of cheap money and unsound currency, and to-day it is negotiating with the advocates of other false doctrines known to American politics to form fusions and combinations, and its divisions on the questions of protection leave it without one principle upon which it can unite. The ruin it brought upon the country during its struggle for administration ought to warn every intelligent man that, however much he may differ with the Republican party, no good can come by a return of the Democrats to power. It will not rebuild the industries of the country, which Democratic incompetency has destroyed, by giving back to the same party any material support and encouragement and placing it again in power. PROSPERITY AT HAND.

is coming. The prices of commodities pro duced in the United States from the topmost Mem of agricultural production to the lowest item of manufactured products are higher in the markets of the world to-day than when the Democratic party went out of power by the blow that was dealt to it in November last. Time will not permit me to read to you a statement of the items, but there is

read to you a statement of the items, but there is no farmer in the State of Ohio who does not know that every item of production on his farm is worth more money by the pound, per capita or by the yard to-day than it was last November.

During the closing years of the Democratic administration you could not sell a bond of a municipal corporation in the State of Ohio at any price whatever for cash. So thoroughly impregnated was the whole financial mind of the country with the possibilities of Democratic destruction that the bonds of our cities and villages went begging, and labor was paralyzed to a large extent by this cause alone. To-day there is not a municipal corporation in the State of Ohio with a population of three thousand people which cannot sell its bonds at a premium with an interest rate of 4 per cent in any of the markets of the country.

Grant that the return to prosperity is slow. It is coming, and everybody knows it is, and that is why the Democratic calamity-howler stands upon the street corners and preaches that McKinley's prosperity is not coming. It is coming, and its speed will be wonderfully accelerated when a Republican Congress, over the protest of a Democratic minority and the howl of the Mugwump and the utterances of the Mugwump press of the country, shall have passed a Tariff bill under the pledge of the St. Louis Convention.

What next? We told the people of the United States that we would seek by international agree-

have passed a Tariff bill under the pledge of the St. Louis Convention.

What next? We told the people of the United States that we would seek by international agreement, to settle the vexed question of the currency, and President McKinley had not yet been sworn into office by two long months until plans had been perfected, which afterward were executed by a Republican Congress, and a Monetary Commission was appointed, with a view to negotiations looking to securing an international agreement, if possible, to settle this question of the coinage of the world. No Administration of this Government from Washington down to this time has ever so fully and religations of the securing and religation of the securing and religation of the Republican party.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CUBAN POLICY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CUBAN POLICY. While this has been going on the President has made extraordinary efforts to carry out the policy of the Government in the matter of the Cuban patriots. He sent a recommendation to Congress, and Congress responded with \$50,000 to feed the starying Americans. A special Ambassador was dis patched to Cuba to learn the truth in regard to the situation there, and the most rapid exercise of just diplomatic authority consistent with our duty

patched to Caiba to learn the data.

the situation there, and the most rapid exercise of just diplomatic authority consistent with our duty to Spain has been extended in every direction to aid the cause of liberating Cuba, and more than one-third of a hundred American citizens who had been languishing in Spanish dungeons and vainly appealing to the Democratic Administration have been set at liberty. And the trial of American citizens by court-martial is now a thing of the past.

The American people sympathize with the struggling masses of downtrodden people in Cuba, and no man of the Republican party more deeply and sincerely sympathizes with them than does the President of the United States. But the President of the United States with the President with foreign nations are a part of the law, and so the President on titling no opportunity that could be justly reached and justly acted upon, will not fail to respond to the cry of the suffering Cubans, but he will not plunge this country into war until the means of peace and diplomacy have all falled to vindicate the honor of the Nation.

Our Democratic friends are to hold a convention in Ohio shortly, and they will proclaim their allegiance to the doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, taking their stand firmly upon the foundation of a 50-cent dollar and the depreciation and degradation of the coinage of the Democratic party in Ohio again announce itself in favor of anarchy? Will the Democratic party in Ohio again announce itself in favor of the houtry by the species cry of free silver and abandon those sections of the healthory that shook and thrilled America with the bellef that the Democratic party menaces the institutions of the country. Will they speak out plainly? The people of this country are opposed to anarchy. They are opposed to the reign of the commune. They believe in law and order. Let the Democratic party in its calamity-howing Convention dare to indorse the Chicago heresy of anarchy and resistance of law, and the people of Ohio will

SAFE IN M'KINLEY'S HANDS. Men of Ohio, men of the country, the institutions of your country are safe and safely guarded in the hands of William McKinley, of Ohio. He never occupled a place in all his eventful and splendid career that he did not use to the topmost round of possibility in the discharge of his duty. He has filled every place full to the brim, and in the pres ent high place which he occupies he will not fall below the standard that he set before.

eat high place which he occupies he will not tan below the standard that he set before. Patriotic by birth, by the inspiration of his life: an American from intellect, an American full of the traditions of love and affection of his own country, his own home, his own family, he is a model American, a type of the very development of an American citizen, and complying with his oath obedient to the Constitution, faithful to his pledges, he will merit and he will receive the unqualified, enthusiastic support of the men of his own State. The issues, then, upon which the contest is to be fought are the issues of the platform formed at it. Louis. Under it we followed our magnificent leader to a magnificent victory. Under it we are

Continued on eighth page.

CHILL'S MINISTRY RESIGNS.

CABINET AND CONGRESS HAVE NOT BEEN WORK-

ING IN HARMONY. London, June 23 .- A dispatch to "The Times" from Santiago de Chili says that the Antunez Cabinet has resigned. The retiring Cabinet is entirely Liberal, and is constituted as follows:

CARLOS ANTUNEZ, Premier and Minister of MORLA VICUNA, Minister for Foreign Affairs. JUSTINIANO SOTOMAYOR, Minister of Fi-

CLARO SOLAR, Minister of Justice GENERAL AMUNATEGUI LIVERA, Minister

FERNANDEZ ALVANO, Minister of Public Works. The fallen Cabinet was formed last November, but owing to the composition of the Congress elected last March Senor Antunez has been un-able to carry out many of the leading features of his programme, and the resignation has been ex-pected for some time.

YVETTE GUILBERT A BRIDE.

A CIVIL MARRIAGE IN PARIS TO DR. MAX SCHILLER.

Paris, June 22 .- A ceremony of civil marriage b tween Yvette Guilbert, the celebrated cafe chantant singer, and Dr. Max Schiller, of New-York, was performed at the effice of the Mayor this afternoon. There was no religious ceremony. M. Tamburini, the Deputy-Mayor, officiated, and briefly addressed the couple in a congratulatory vein after the ceremony. It was a quiet affair, the date having been kept a close secret. Even the clerks in the Mayor's office were unaware of the marriage until it had happened, and were much disappointed

Dr. Max Schiller is well known in theatrical circles in New-York, and it has frequently been rumored that he was on the point of wedding Mile, Guilbert. Formerly he was connected with the business staff of the Rosenfeld brothers, and during last season he was their representative with the Liliputians on their tour through the country While Mile, Guilbert was in Chicago last winter she signed a contract with Dr. Schiller to visit the United States under his management next season or the season after.

AN UNUSUAL DEMAND FOR SMALL BILLS.

TREASURY OFFICIALS CONSIDER IT AN INDICA-TION OF A REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Washington, June 22.- The Treasury Department within the last week has received a considerable number of requests for small notes in unusually large quantities. This inquiry was entirely unexlarge quantities. This inquiry was entirely unexpected and is regarded by Treasury officials as an indication of improving business conditions. At least once a year the Treasury meets demands for small notes from the West and South, where they are needed for the movement of the crops. Rarely, however, has the inquiry begun earlier than the 19th or the middle of July, and therefore it is assumed that the call for notes of small denominations is not in anticipation of the crop movement. It has become so general, however, particularly in the South, that Treasury officials ascribe it to renewed activity in general business.

M'KINLEY'S ALLEGED FOREIGN POLICY.

A LONDON NEWSPAPER REPRESENTS HIM AS SPEAKING FREELY.

London, June 23 .- The Washington correspondent of "The Daily Graphic" reports an interview with President McKinley, in the course of which the President is alleged to have said he saw no great difference pending with Great Britain as to the

"It is unsettled," said the President, "but I am :n hopes that the British Government will be in bet-ter humor after the Jublee."
With reference to the Cuban question, "The Graphic's" correspondent represents President Mc-

With reference to the Cuban question, "Ine Graphic's" correspondent represents President McKinley as saying:
"I anticipate no departure from the policy of my predecessor. We have no reason to interfere in a quarrel between Spain and her colonies. Our interests are not sufficiently jeopardized to warrant other than diplomatic interference. Moreover, Spain has given respectful attention to every grievance we have submitted thus far. I admit that circumstances may arise to change the present picy of the Government, but large bodies mo slowly."

A NEW-BEDFORD DIRECTOR ARRESTED.

OUTCOME OF THE FAILURE OF THE BENNETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

New-Bedford, Mass., June 22.-Henry comb. lately a director of the Bennett Manufacturcomb, lately a director of the Bennett Manufactur-ing Company, was arraigned in the Third Distric Court to-day, charged, in connection with Frank R. Hadley, deceased, with conspiring to defrauch that corporation of the sum of \$100,000. The com-plainant is Walter Clifford. A continuation of the case was ordered until July 3.

MADE CRAZY BY A SEARCHLIGHT.

THE RAYS THROWN INTO MARY MESAROSH'S ROOM FRIGHTENED HER INTO INSANITY.

Hudson, N. Y., June 22.-Mary Mesarosh, a Hun garian girl, seventeen years old, has been made raving maniac by the searchlight of a steamer. The powerful rays were thrown into her room, and the frightened her so that she became insane. She was lunatic to-day, and was sent from here dson River State Hospital, at Poughto the Hudson River keepsle, for treatment.

MRS. LEASE WILL NOT PAY.

THE KANSAS CHAMPION OF HUMAN RIGHTS HAD A "SCRAP" ON

Wichita Kan, June 22 (Special).-Mrs. Mary I Lease to-day hurled defiance in the teeth of the Eastern Mortgage Company, which is seeking to collect \$1,000 that it claims she owes as a balance after the company bid in her home at Sheriff's sale for \$600. The home is a fine one, and the price obtained for it when it was sold under the Sheriff's hammer is only a fraction of its original cost. Dear Gordon, of this city, as counsel for the mortgage company, to-day began proceedings in the Pro-Court. He proposes to bring Mrs. Lease into court and compel her to tell where her property is. In

and compel her to tell where her property is. In case he finds her able to pay the judgment he will ask the Court to compel her to pay it. The statute provides that the Court can enforce its order by imprisonment in the County Jail.

Mrs. Lease is bitter against the company, which, she says, is after its pound of flesh. She says its officers are thleves, robbers and Shylocks, and that she does not owe the company one cent. "They took the two-thirds valuation of my home, then stole my equity in it; took it all. I defy them to get any more from me," she said. "Let them crack their whip." Mrs. Lease makes no secret of the fact that she has a fine income and bank account, but she says her refusal to pay more is a matter of principle. Mrs. Lease is a lawyer, and if the case goes to trial she will conduct her own defence. It is understood that she expects to take up her residence in the East permanently soon, and her household goods are already packed. It is believed that she could pay the judgment several times over, as she enjoys a handsome income and lives in the height of fashion.

NAVAL RESERVE MEN SHOT AT.

THEY ACCUSE THE BELLEVUE DOCTORS OF RECK-LESS RIFLE PRACTICE-INDIGNANT DE-

NIALS AT THE HOSPITAL The sallors of the 1st Naval Reserve, whose training-ship, the New-Hampshire, lies in the slip near East Twenty-eighth-st., assert that for some time some one has been shooting with a smallcalibre rifle at the buoy alongside their vessel, and that several of their number have almost been The last man to escape this unpleasant ex perience was William Scully, who heard a bullet whistle close by his ear last night as he was packing his grip preparatory to starting up the river

for the races at Poughkeepsle.

The armorer of the battalion, who was seen last

The armorer of the battalion, who was seen last night, was highly indignant at the annoyance which he says, the members of the reserve have been subjected to. He said he thought the shooting was done by the doctors in Bellevue Hospital, as the bullets appeared to come from the windows of that institution.

Superintendent Murphy, when asked about this charge, said that it was absurd. An investigation of a similar accusation, he said, revealed the culprit to be a small boy living in East Twenty-eighth-st. And he thought the armorer of the Reserve could find a similar state of facts if he looked for them. "I wish they would remove their ship to some other place, however," the Superintendent added. "It shuts off the fresh air that would otherwise reach the hospital and the patients, and ought to be moved."

To make his statement absolutely accurate, Superintendent Murphy questioned all the Bellevue doctors. All said they had other things to attend to than rifle practice, and denied emphatically that they had done any shooting.

The best possible cure for Headache is Tarrants elizer Aperient, 50c, and \$1. Sold everywhere, -Advi.

A STRING OF SEVEN DASHES AROUND DEAD MAN'S CURVE.

NO. 265 OF THE BROADWAY LINE PICKS UP A BROKEN STRAND IN THE CABLE, PUSHING SIX CARS AHEAD OF IT-TWO PAS-

> SENGERS SLIGHTLY INJURED AND TRAFFIC BLOCKED.

A serious accident occurred on the Broadway cable line a few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening by a northbound car picking up a broken thread in the cable and thereby becoming uncontrollable. At the time the car picked up the broken strand it was going at a high rate of speed, and had just passed Eighth-st. broken strand became tangled in the brake, and rendered the latter useless. The car then continued on its way uptown beyond the control of the motorman. By the time it reached Thirteenth-st, it had crashed into the car immediately ahead of it, and, overtaking four others, was propelling all five cars at an alarming speed.

In front of the Morton House the runaway car, with the five cars ahead of it, crashed into another car that was about to shoot around the curve. In another instant all the cars went whirling around the curve. As the string of cars was opposite Fifteenth-st. the cable was stopped. So far as could be learned, the following were the only persons injured in the flight of the runaway car:

NARDELL, Miss Anna, a clerk, of No. 67 West One-hundreath-st. slightly injured on right ellow.

Both Miss Nardell and Johnston had their wounds dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and went to their homes without assistance. EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

The accident completely stopped traffic on the uptown and downtown tracks of the road from the Battery to Thirty-sixth-st. for more than two and a half hours. It is almost a miracle that many passengers were not killed, as the cars which the runaway car drove ahead of it were filled with passengers, about half of whom were women and children. A large number of the women and the men lost their heads, and just as the sixth car was picked up they either fell or jumped into the street. Several women fainted as the runaway car bumped into the

one ahead of it.

The runaway car, which was an open one, was No. 265. David Graham, of No. 353 West Forty-seventh-st., was the motorman. He had no trouble with the brake until he reached Eighth-st. There the conductor rang the bell for him to stop, but when he tried to stop the car he was unable to do so. He lost no time in informing the conductor that the car was beyond control, and the two began to shout as loudly as they could to warn those in charge of the cars ahead of them to tighten their hold on the cable.

At the time traffic on the line was extremely heavy, and, in consequence, the cars were running about half of a block apart. No sooner did the motorman ahead of the flying car hear the shouts of warning than there was a loud report, and the runaway car, however, was not checked. The collision was witnessed by several

The flight of the runaway car, however, was not checked. The collision was witnessed by several policemen, who were stationed at nearby crossings, and they jumped on the cars. Before Twelfth-st, was reached the runaway car was oushing two others, and it picked up three more cars by the time it reached Thirteenth-st.

CROWDS FOLLOW THE FLYING TRAIN. From Eighth-st. to Thirteenth-st. a large number of men and boys had run alongside of the string of cars being shoved along by the uncontrollable one, yelling a warning to persons controllable one, yearing and gesticulating wildly. Above their shouts could be heard the voices of the policemen, who were clinging to the sides of the cars, all of which were open except one. The policemen stood on the steps of the cars to prevent passengers from jumping off. As the prevent passengers from jumping off. As the successive crashes came, the policemen were almost knocked off the steps. They managed to stick to their perilous posts, however, until the string was stopped.

string was stopped.

A few feet from the Fourteenth-st, crossing was a car at a standstill. Persons were getting was a car at a standstill. Persons were getting off and on this car, and the conductor and motorman in charge of it were waiting for the signal from the starter to go ahead, when there were shouts from hundreds of persons for the car to

shouts from hundreds of persons for the car to move. The motorman applied the grip firmly to the cable, and as he did so he was almost knocked over the dashboard by the string of cars smashing into his car.

The force of the collision sent one man flying from his seat into the street. He struck heavily on his back and rolled toward the curbstone. A moment after the string dashed into the sixth car, ensued a wild scramble of the passengers in the closed car to get out of the windows. A man, who witnessed the mad rush said to a Tribune the closed car to get out of the windows. A man, who witnessed the mad rush said to a Tribune reporter last night that it was a wonder some one was not killed. In their excitement, he added, the men and women left pocketbooks and parcels in the car. The flight of the cars was arrested by the starter at Fourteenth-st., signalling to the power-house at Houston-st. to stop the cable.

ANOTHER BROKEN STRAND.

At about 8:20 o'clock the cable was repaired and the cars began moving slowly. At 9 o'clock Car No. 66, bound downtown, picked up another broken strand in the cable at Fifteenth-st., and traffic was again delayed for ten minutes. It traffic was again delayed for ten minutes. It was said that the cars would not be running on regular schedule until about midnight. According to several policemen stationed yes-terday in Broadway, there was a break in the

cable somewhere between Thirty-sixth-st, and Houston-st, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It

delayed traffic about half an hour. When seen last night Mr. Vreeland, the president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said in explanation of the accidents, that they occurred in the cables operating the road south of Twenty, third, pany, said in explanation of the actionities, that they occurred in the cables operating the road south of Twenty-third-st., at which point the whole traffic of the city is concentrated. At this point the Columbus-ave. line, running from the Harlem River via Lenox-ave.; the Broadway line from Fifty-ninth-st. and the Lexington-ave. line from the Harlem River are thrown upon the two cables operating from that point south along Broadway. They were caused immediately by frayed strands in the cable rope fouling in the grip mechanisms of cars, thus making it impossible for the gripmen to get free of the moving rope. Both these cables, he asserted, were new and of the best possible construction that experience or mechanical skill could devise. He said that until the company was allowed to break the enormous bulk of travel now thrown on Broadway, south of Twenty-third-st., by tapping it at Vesey-st. and Canai-st, for West Side patronage, and at the Postofilee and Astor Place for those living on the East Side, such accidents were likely to occur.

cidents were likely to occur.

The cable-cars on the Broadway line stopped running at 1:30 o'clock this morning, the cable being in such bad shape after the mishaps of yesterday that the cars could not be hauled. Horsecars from the Sixth and Seventh ave. lines were called into requisition to take the place of

the cable-cars. SHE WANTS THE AID OF THE STATE

CARRIE A. W. VILAS'S ACTION AGAINST THE EAMES VACUUM BRAKE COMPANY.

Albany, June 22.-Carrie A. W. Vilas, of Evan ston, Ili., has served notice on the Attorney-Genston, Ill., has served notice on the Attorney-order eral and the Eames Vacuum Brake Company that as a stockholder she will make application to the Supreme Court at Watertown on June 25 for per-mission to begin an action for the dissolution of the company on the ground that it has not per-formed its corporate functions for a year. The company was incorporated in 1876 to manufacture the Eames vacuum brake for railroad cars. The capital stock is \$500.000. The petitioner owns \$100.000 of the capital stock.

capital stock is Issues. The petitioner was subjected of the capital stock.

In 1834 the property and business of the company were transferred to the New-York Air Brake Company, a New-Jersey corporation. The petition alleges that the considerations of the transfer were \$150,000 in promissory notes and 21,125 shares of the stock of the New-York Air Brake Company. The petitioner says she consented to the transfer of the property and business of the Eames Vacuum Brake Company on the representation that after the transaction the affairs of the company would be wound up by paying its debts and dividing its surplus among its stockholders, which, she says, the company has refused to do.

ORDINARY CITY MILK contains bacteria up to several millions in a single drop. Green Mountain CERTIFIED condensed milk is a sterilized milk, and every package bears the cer-tificate of the surgeon of the Vermont Cattle Com-mission that it is free from disease germs.

and CASWELL MASSEY & Co .- Advt.

CABLE CARS RUN AWAY. AN EMPIRE PAYS ITS HOMAGE.

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL IN HONOR OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE WHOLE CIVILIZED WORLD JOINS IN THE TRIBUTE.

LONDON FILLED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE GREATEST GATHERING EVER AS-SEMBLED-THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN RIDES IN STATE THROUGH SEVEN MILES OF CROWDED STREETS, ATTENDED BY SPECIAL REPRE-SENTATIVES FROM EVERY PART OF HER DOMINION AND MOST OF THE NATIONS OF THE EARTH.

The sixtleth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne of Great Britain and

Ireland was celebrated yesterday in London by a pageant of imposing dimensions. Gathered in the city was the largest aggregation of human beings ever assembled in one place. The weather was perfect, and the whole monster demonstration passed off without hitch or serious accident. The Queen left Buckingham Palace promptly at the appointed time, after sending a telegraphic message of affection to her subjects in all parts of the earth. She rode in state through seven miles of streets, gayly decorated and lined by great crowds of enthusiastic spectators. In the procession, besides the special representatives of other nations, were eleven Colonial Premiers and picked men from every branch of the British naval and military services. The Queen was attended by the members of her family under the escort of a Guard of Honor consisting of twenty-two of the native Indian Cavalry Corps, and immediately preceded by the special ambassadors and envoys of other nations and many native and foreign princes. At Temple Bar the Lord Mayor presented to her the city's official sword. At St. Paul's Cathedral a stop was made for brief religious ceremonies. Another stop was made at the Mansion House, where the Queen was received by the Lord Mayor, and accepted a bouquet of flowers from the Lady Mayoress. The return to the Palace was by way of London Bridge, the Borough and Westminster Bridge.

A DAY OF JUBILEE.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, June 22.-London's most splendid pageant, pre-eminent for stateliness, scientific management and popular enthusiasm, lends itself naturally to hyperbole; but in one essential respect language does not need to be restrained. The public faith in the gracious Queen's ordering of the elements for the benefit of her subjects on festal days was fully confirmed. There was glorious weather for an imperial fête of stupendous magnitude and unexampled brilliancy. It was needed, for there was a dazzling revel of color in the usually sombre streets of London, but under the blue dome of a sky frescoed with fleecy clouds and illumined with sunlight, the gaudiest hues and most violent contrasts in decoration were harmonized. The moving pageant, with its wealth of color and glittering splendor, required strong sunlight as it passed for seven miles under the eyes of hundreds of thousands of spectators. Light was not lacking to revel its radiant beauty and stately magnificence. It was a dreamlike picture which fired the imagination of the dullest sightseer and convinced reflecting men that it symbolized the greatness of a world-wide empire.

The crowning scene of this pageant was at St Paul's, where the Queen arrived at noon, threequarters of an hour after sending out a telegraphic message of thanks to her subjects throughout the world, and entering her carriage at Buckingham Palace for her triumphal progress. The Cathedral bells were heard when she passed the griffin at Temple Bar after returning to the Lord Mayor his sword, and merrily they rang until the eight cream-colored horses, with their gorgeous trappings, entered St. Paul's Churchyard and drew up in front of the long flight of stone steps.

NO HITCHES IN THE CEREMONY.

The ceremony had been carefully rehearsed under the lirection of the Master of the Buckhounds, and there were no hitches. The carriages with the royal guests and the special envoys of foreign Powers were ranged on each side of Queen Anne's statue. A cavalcade of princes formed around it. The Ministers of the Crown were close at hand, and nearby were the eleven Premiers from the Colonies. Behind the Queen's carriage on the stone steps were the two Archbishops and the Cathedral clergy in splendid gold-embroidered vestments, the choir and orchestra-in all 750 singers and musicians. To the right and left were stands for the diplomatic corps and distinguished guests. To complete the setting of the scene, Colonial troops from every clime had halted on Ludgate Hill, and the oper space was aflame with scarlet and blue uniforms. Every window and open-air stand fronting upon the Cathedral was occupied by wealth

When the Queen appeared the bells were no longer pealing, and a strange hush feil upon the churchyard. She was not the only figure on the scene, as was her grandson, the German Emperor, two years ago when the imperial yacht appeared at Holtenau, at the mouth of the Baltic Canal, and he was welcomed by the artillery of a fleet of all rations. This was not an ingenious bit of royal melodrama, like that scene The Queen was surrounded with princes, en voys, Ministers and Colonial statesmen, and tw princesses were close beside her in her carriage but she was logically the only commanding figure in what was destined to be a historical picture. Every eye was fastened upon her as a great and good sovereign, who had reigned gloriously for two generations. She filled the scene with her gracious presence, great and illustrious as were those gathered around her.

A HISTORICAL TABLEAU.

It was something more than a money-making show, in which syndicates and speculators had been trafficking for many months; it was a historical tableau which painters would transfer to canvass as a companion picture for that of the coronation of the shrinking, demure, girlish Queen who had been anointed in Westminster Abbey sixty years before.

The service opened with the Te Deum written for the Jubilee by Dr. Martin, organist of St. Paul's, and heard last Sunday in the Abbey and other English cathedrals. It was composed spe cially for orchestral accompaniment, and as per formed to-day was a massive and harmonious work, jubilant in spirit. It produced a profound impression by its majestic movement and joyful outbursts of thanksglying and praise. The service had been shortened until the

canons had only a sentence or two to intone, the Dean the Lord's Prayer to repeat, the Bishop of London a thanksgiving prayer of a hundred words to offer and the Archbishop of Canterbury the benediction to pronounce. The cream horses then started once more on

the Queen's circuit, and princes and envoys were again in motion, the choir singing the "Old Hundredth" as the cavalcade passed on. THE PASSAGE OF THE PAGEANT.

This ceremony was witnessed only by a favored few, since the crowd had been largely excluded from the churchyard, and every avenue of approach had been barred. The passage of the procession was a pageant shared on nearly equal terms by Piccadilly, St. James's, the Strand, Fleet-st., the Borough and Whitehall.

Those who were in the first half of the route

had the best portion of the spectacle as early as

10 o'clock, for the advance guard of Colonials was halting at Ludgate Hill before the Queen and Princes left the Palace. Those in the Borough, Whitehall and Central Mall had to wait longer for the first glimpse, but there were no pauses when it came, but a rapid movement of a brilliant cavalcade, with the Colonials bringing up the rear, instead of leading the van every-

The procession was watched with eager interest, but mainly in silence. Premier Laurier was loudly cheered, and the Colonial troops were warmly received, especially in the Borough, but both the regulars from the crack regiments and the Princes in gorgeous uniforms were greeted quietly. There was an undertone of excitement, and cheering was heard when the Queen was seen, but this was quickly hushed. There was no lack of enthusiasm, nor could the welcome given either to her or to the royal guests be regarded as cold. It seems to be considered bad form, even by the masses on the sidewalks, to cheer or express deep interest in the presence of

EAGER INTEREST DISPLAYED.

There was also a practical reason for what vould have been regarded in America as an evidence of public listlessness and apathy. The procession required close attention and concentration of thought. At every stage there were mounted troops and infantry from thirty or more Colonial possessions; their uniforms were unfamiliar and needed to be identified. There were eleven Colonial Premiers to be recognized. There was a representative display of picked men from every branch of the British military and raval service, and favorite regiments of dragoons, hussars, lancers, Life Guards and artillery passed in quick succession. All the prominent figures in the British Army were somewhere in the line, and all the court functionaries, foreign, naval and military attachés, special ambassadors, princes and princesses went by rapidly, before there was time for more than a flashing glimpse of the cavalcade and the line of

royal landaus. When the Oueen herself nassed with the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, in her carriage, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge as a special guard of honor on either side, there was only a noment or two for concentrating attention upon the group. It was hardly more than a quick passing glance that the spectators had of the most interesting and important figures in the parade, and they were too closely preoccupied with the details of the pageant and its marvellous contrasts of color to exhaust their energies in applause or frantic cheering.

REMARKABLE FOR PICTURESQUE EFFECT

The procession was remarkable for its picturesque effect. The route was lined for seven miles with bear-skinned grenadiers, volunteer regiments and marines in close order, with the cross streets guarded by files of Life Guards and other I cavalry forces. The cavalier hats and fantastic costumes of the Colonial troops were a fine foil for the brilliant uniforms of the Guards, dragoons, hussars and lancers, with the numerous

battalions and batteries of horse and artillery. The Queen's aids and household staff, with the centlemen-in-waiting and high military officers. offered a splendid display of gold lace and scarlet: but the Indian officers and mounted imperial service were even more dazzling in crimson, gold and blue.

There were twenty foreign military and naval attachés in uniforms of various nations, and forty-two mounted princes riding in threes and representing nearly every European court. There were sixteen royal landaus in line, five occupied by foreign Ambassadors and Envoys, and eleven with Princesses and court functionaries.

Among the most beautiful Princesses were th Grand-duchess Serge of Russia, the Princess of Naples, the Grand-duchess of Hesse, Princess Charles of Denmark and Princess Franz Josef of Battenberg.

The best-advertised officer was Captain Oswald Ames, who headed the royal procession by virtue of being the tallest man in the 2d Life Guards. The most brilliant costume was that of Colonel Durjovitch, attending the Prince of Montenegro.

The Queen's landau was not the famous glass coach, but the posting landau which she has used for a quarter of a century on similar occasions. It was a modest vehicle, with dark-blue furnishings, but the harness was new and all the trappings and details of the attendance were gorgeous. Her subjects apparently cared little for these accessories of imperial pomp. They had eyes only for the aged sovereign's face, realizing, most of them, that they would probably never see it again.

THE CROWDS MAKE LITTLE IMPRESSION.

One great surprise of the fête was the absence by day of the vast concourse of spectators which had been expected. Seatholders breakfasted before 7 o'clock, and were in their places before 8 o'clock; but on streets like Whitehall, the Strand, Piccadilly and Borough Road there was free movement for sightseers on the sidewalks even while the procession was passing. There were empty tiers on nearly all except the official platforms, and the shop windows were not fully occupied. The crowd was not nearly so great in any thoroughfare as had

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AN ENGLISHMAN'S ACCOUNT.

THE GREAT PARADE AS SEEN BY HENRY

W. LUCY. PROBABLY THE QUEEN'S LAST RIDE IN STATE THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON-EVERY SECTION OF THE GREAT EMPIRE REP-

> RESENTED-HER MAJESTY MUCH MOVED BY THE DEMON-STRATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, June 22 .- Since the day, nearly sixty years gone by, when the Queen set forth from Buckingham Palace for Westminster on the business of proroguing Parliament, Her Majesty has made many royal progresses through the streets of London. She has always been joyously received, but never has she had such a magnificent welcome as thundered around her to-day. For this climax to an unrivalled experience various reasons have contributed. First of all, perhaps nearest to the heart of her people, was the thought that this is the last time the Queen will ride in state through the ranks of her loyal subore is a touch of nature in the irrevocability of having reached the age of reventyeight that makes Queen and commonalty kin, People who had never seen Her Majesty before eagerly seized this unexpected opportunity. Those who have seen her often looked on with dimmed eyes, feeling that in all probability this

was for the last time. Beyond this condition, peculiar to a sixtleth anniversary, there were circumstances accompanying the progress of the Queen that make it an event apart. For the first time in the history of the Empire all its outlying, far-reaching sections were directly, personally represented. To watch the equadron of Colonial troopers riding past, followed by the swarthy contingent of the Indian native forces, was for Londoners to recall the amazement of the multitude in another city on the day of Pentecost. Parthians and Medes and Elamites and the dwellers in Mesopotamia and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, all seemed crowded into the retinue of Queen Victoria on her Diamond Jubilee day.

THE HEROES OF THE DAY.

Save for the affectionate homage personally paid to the Queen, the Colonial troopers and the imperial service troops from India carried off the honors of the day. By an arrangement which some, jealous for the claims of the Colonial troops, cavilled at, they were placed, in the vanguard, apart from the royal procession. This secured for them the advantage of coming upon the scene before eyes were weary watching its ever-varying length or voices had grown hoarse with cheering. One other advantage the Colonials had was that they were personally led by the bravest soldier, the most popular general in the British Army, Lord Roberts. "Bobs," as the populace called him, rode the white Arab steed that has borne him unharmed in many glorious marches and triumphant fights. It is getting old now, but "Bobs" loves it as a comrade-in-arms, and insisted that it would never survive the neglect if it were left out of the business of to-day. The breast of the hero of Candahar was ablaze with medals, a distinction he shared with other soldiers of his standing, notably Lord Wolseley; but only "Bobs's" charger wore a war medal round its neck-a distinction conferred upon it by the

hand of the Queen herself. The Colonial Premiers, riding in royal carriages, attended by grooms in the royal livery, were severally escorted by troops from their own country. It is not certain whether the crowd recognized the Premier of Canada or Mr. Laurier owed a special welcome to the fact that he came first in the muster of Colonial Premiers he certainly was applauded above his fellows. New South Wales, Victoria, New-Zealand, Queensland, the Cape South Australia, Newfoundland, Natal, Western Australia, and a little body of Rhodesian horse-"Dr. Jim's men" the crowd approvingly called these last-followed in

At a brief interval came what was, with un necessary invidiousness, described in the official programme as "the royal procession." It was headed by the 2d Life Guards, at whose head rode Captain Ames, proud in the consciousness of being the tallest officer in the British Army. Perhaps because he was on horseback he did not attract nearly so much popular good-humored attention as did the bandmaster of the pipers of the London Scottish, a warrior of Falstaffian proportions, who swung along at the head of his pipers as if a six-mile walk on a midsummer day was nothing to a man of his girth. The squadrons of cavalry, Life Guards, dra-

goons, hussars and lancers made a splendid show, exciting the admiration, if not the envy. of some distinguished German officers, who shared the kindness of my host.

SPONTANEOUS TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the boom of the cannon announced that the Queen had left Buckingham Palace. The vast crowd at Hyde Park Corner answered the signal with a rousing cheer. As it dled away some one struck up "God Save the Queen"; before the second line was completed ten thousand voices joined in the strain, through which could be heard, now faintly, the notes of the cannon working their way through the royal salute of sixty guns. A troop of foreign naval and military attachés rode by, manifold in uniform, glittering with medals and orders; then came the carriage procession, with the foreign Ambassadors in front. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States Special Ambassador, drove with the French Ambassador Extraordinary and the Spanish Special Ambassador. He was distinguished in the brilliant throng by the plainness of his dress. By a notable coincidence, through the glittering length of the cavalcade, only two figures were plainly dressed in black; one was the Queen of England, Empress of India, the other the Special Ambassador of the United States.

The Queen, faced by the Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian, drove in an open carriage drawn by the famous team of eight cream-colored horses, magnificently caparisoned. On her right hand rode her sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught; on her left ambled His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; but the people had eyes for only one centre, cheers for only one favorite. The enthusiasm seemed boundless when Lord Roberts : d the Colonials rode by; it was nothing to the storm that burst forth and was maintained all along the lines as the Queen passed, the carriage drawn at a walk-

From the Speaker's house, on Westminster Bridge, I saw the procession returning. It was approaching 2 o'clock, and the Queen had sat for nearly three hours under a hot sun. She looked tired, and had ceased to respond to the huzzas of the crowd. On setting forth she was pale and was evidently deeply moved by the magnificent greeting, still fresh in its thrilling effect. I was told by some who stood nearer to her at this point that her lip trembled and tears coursed down her cheek. It was certainly, from first to last, a scene to move the heart of a woman less sensitive to emotion than Queen Victoria.

H. W. LUCY. CHAUTAUQUA EXCURSION. \$10.00 round trip by Eric Railroad, July 2d. Tielsets good 80 days.—Advt.